

## POETRY.

From the Christian Watchman.

## TO THE BEREAVED CHRISTIAN.

Ah! none but those who feel can tell  
The sorrows which the bosom swell  
The pangs which rend the bursting heart,  
When called from those we love, to part.

Yet kindness hides the rod beneath,  
Whom Jesus loves he chasteneth;  
Then raise to Heaven thy moistened eye,  
Thy dearest Friend can never die.

He'll see thee in thy loneliness,  
And closely to his side he'll press  
The heart that rests on him alone,  
When every breaking need is gone.

And soon, life's fleeting journey o'er,  
He'll take thee to that deathless shore  
Where friend with friend shall glory give,  
To him who died that we might live.

L. B. M.

## LAWS OF VERMONT.

AN ACT, in addition to an act dividing the State into Judicial Districts, passed October 29, 1833.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the county of Grand Isle shall hereafter be annexed to the third judicial district, and the county of Lamoille shall be annexed to the fifth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately on the passage thereof.

CARLOS COOLIDGE,

Speaker of the H. of Rep's.

D. M. CAMP,

Pres. of the Senate.

Approved, Nov. 10, 1836.

S. H. JENISON.

AN ACT, in addition to an act entitled "an act constituting the Supreme Court of Judicature and county courts, defining their powers and regulating judicial proceedings."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the judges of the supreme court shall not hereafter be required to account to the Treasurer of the state for the fees paid to them respectively by the several clerks of counties for the benefit of said judges, agreeably to the act to which this is an addition, passed November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the act entitled "an act establishing permanent salaries for the judges for the supreme court of this state," passed October thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and four.

Provided, however, That if the fees of either of said judges shall at any time exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, such judges shall account to the Treasurer for such excess.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT, in addition to an act entitled "an act to empower the Judges of the Supreme Court to grant bills of divorce, and to repeal parts of certain acts therein mentioned," passed Nov. 7, 1835.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That in all petitions now pending, or that may be hereafter pending, in the Supreme Court for bills of divorce, the conviction of the petitioner of any crime, and sentence thereon to three or more years imprisonment, and actual commitment thereon to the state prison, shall be taken and deemed to be a wilful desertion for three years, within the true intent and meaning of said act—any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, Nov. 10, 1836.

AN ACT, concerning County Court Writs.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That justices of the peace shall have the same power to sign all original writs, returnable to the county court of their respective counties, that the clerks of the several county courts now have; which writs may run into any county or place within this state, and be there extended by any officer to whom directed.

Approved, Nov. 3, 1836.

AN ACT, repealing part of "an act allowing endorser to maintain actions in their own names."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the proviso to the first section of an act, entitled "an act allowing endorser to maintain actions in their own names; also an act entitled 'an act in explanation of, and in addition to, an act therein mentioned,' passed November the first, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall impair any right which has accrued under the act to which this is amendment.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT, to repeal part of an act relating to legal settlement.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the twentieth section of an act, entitled "an act defining what shall be deemed and adjudged a legal settlement, and for the support of the poor; for designating the duties and powers of the overseers of the poor, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons," passed March third, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, excepting the last proviso to said section, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act shall not effect any suit already commenced, but the same shall be heard and finally determined in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT, in addition to an act entitled "an act to prevent forcible entry and detainer," passed Feb. 27, 1797.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the court for the trial of any complaint of forcible entry or detainer, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is in addition, shall hereafter be composed of one justice of the peace, and the jury of six freeholders, to be empanelled in the same manner as juries are by law empanelled to attend justices courts; and every process therein mentioned may be directed to, and served by, the sheriff, his deputy, or any constable of said county, proper to serve the same, any thing in the act aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, The provisions of this act shall only extend to persons who shall wilfully, and with or without force, hold over any lands, tenements or other possessions after the determination of the time for which the same were leased, or demised, by a written lease or agreement accepted by the tenants, or to persons holding under the lessee.

Approved, Nov. 15, 1836.

AN ACT, in addition to an act entitled "an act constituting Probate courts, and defining their powers, and regulating the settlement of testate and intestate estates, and the guardianship of minors and insane persons," passed November 15, 1821.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That no will or testament, which purports a disposition of personal estate only, shall be in any part valid, or in any part revoked according to the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act to which this is in addition.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That personal property, not exceeding the amount of two hundred dollars, may be bequeathed by nuncupative will: Provided, Said will be presented for probate within six months after the death of the testator.

Provided also, That any soldier being in actual service, or any marine or seaman, being at sea, may dispose of personal estate as he might have done before the passing of this act.

Approved, Nov. 1, 1836.

AN ACT, authorizing the transfer of turnpike stock to towns.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. Any incorporated turnpike company within this state may, at their discretion, assign or transfer the stock of such company to any town or towns, through which the same may pass, in such manner and form as transfers are usually made by such company, or in such manner as may be mutually agreed on by the parties.

2. In case of the transfer of such turnpike stock as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such town or towns to demand and receive the tolls on such turnpike road, as are now established by law, until the amount of such tolls shall be sufficient to pay the sum stipulated between the parties; and thereupon, on the payment of such stipulated sum, the said turnpike shall become a free road, and the charter or grant thereof vacated.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT, establishing permanent salaries for certain officers.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That from and after the passing of this act, the Secretary of State, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate, the Governor's Secretary of civil and military affairs, the Clerk, Assistant Clerk and Engrossing Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be allowed as an annual compensation for their services, payable one half at the rising of the General Assembly, and the other half on the first day of October, out of the treasury of this state, the following sums respectively, to wit: to the Secretary of State the sum of three hundred dollars; to the Secretary of the Senate the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars; to the Assistant Secretary of the Senate the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to the Governor's Secretary of civil and military affairs the sum of two hundred dollars; to the Clerk of the House of Representatives the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to the Engrossing Clerk of the House of Representatives the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars: which said respective sums shall be in full compensation to the said Secretaries and Clerks for all the duties appertaining to their said offices, including office rent, and transporting books, records and stationery to and from the Legislature.

Provided, That this act shall not prevent the Secretary of State from receiving all such fees as are now allowed him by law for such copies of acts as may be applied for by individuals.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the first section of "an act establishing permanent salaries for certain officers, and for regulating certain fees and taxable costs," passed November fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and also the fourth and seventh section of an act entitled "an act in addition to an act establishing permanent salaries and for regulating certain fees and taxable costs," passed November ninth eighteen hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the Senators shall receive, as a full compensation for their services, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day during the session of the Legislature, and ten cents per mile for travel each way.

Sec. 4. It is hereby further enacted, That the Librarian shall receive for all the services required of him seventy-five

dollars per annum, payable one half at the rising of the General Assembly, and the other half on the first day of October.

Provided, That this act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT, concerning the duties of sundry state officers.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all reports which are now by law required to be made to the Legislature, by the State Treasurer, Auditor in the Treasury Department, Auditor of Accounts against the State, Bank Commissioners, the Commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb and Superintendent of the State prison, shall hereafter be made to the Governor, on or before the second Thursday of October in each year, copies of which shall be lying transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, within six days thereafter.

Approved, Nov. 14, 1836.

AN ACT to repeal part of an act relating to the State's Prison.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the eighth section of an act entitled "an act providing for the government and management of the State's Prison, and for repealing all former acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act," passed November sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Provided, That the superintendent of the said state prison shall have power to draw on the treasurer of this state, for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, and the treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

Provided also, That this act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, Nov. 12, 1836.

AN ACT, in addition to "an act constituting Probate Courts and defining their powers, and regulating the settlement of testate and intestate estates, and the guardianship of minors and insane persons."

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the registers of the several probate courts in this state be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to administer any and every oath necessary to be administered in the settlement of testate and intestate estates.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the provisions of the fourth and fifth sections of an act entitled "an act in addition to an act constituting probate courts and defining their powers, and regulating the settlement of testate and intestate estates, and the guardianship of minors and insane persons," passed November sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be construed to extend to all cases where a citation shall issue on the petition or complaint of any person or persons, and a trial shall have been had thereon.

Approved, Nov. 10, 1836.

AN ACT, in addition to an act entitled "an act authorizing the building of a State House at Montpelier."

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State to appoint some suitable person, duly qualified as an architect, to superintend the completion of the State House, and to procure such additional furniture as may be needed to furnish the same, to lay out and finish the yard and grounds around the house, and who shall supercede the committee heretofore appointed under the third section of the act to which this is in addition, and whose duty it shall be to receive all monies which have been heretofore, or may hereafter be, appropriated for the building of said house, and to perform and fulfill all contracts made and entered into by said committee, and to perform all the duties incumbent on said committee by the act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the person who may be appointed under this act shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his appointment, give good and sufficient bonds, as required by the fourth section of the act to which this is in addition.

Approved, Nov. 14, 1836.

AN ACT, relating to the State Prison.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the superintendent of the Vermont State Prison be, and he hereby is, authorized to let out, for a term not exceeding three years, to any person or persons who will hire the same, the labor of all the convicts in said prison, on such terms as shall be agreed to and determined on by the committee heretofore designated.

Provided however, That no contract of letting, under the authority of this act, shall be valid, unless the contractor or contractors shall, at the time of entering into such contract or contracts, give security satisfactory to the committee, by bond with sureties, executed to the treasurer of this state, conditioned that said contractor or contractors will wholly indemnify and save harmless the state from any expense whatever on account of said prison, that shall accrue during the term of such contract or contracts.

Provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to give such contractor or contractors any right to interfere in the government of the prison; and said prison shall be conducted and governed by the superintendent and other officers thereof, in the same manner as has heretofore been done.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the two assistant judges of the Wind

stated a committee, with power to receive and accept proposals for the hire of the labor of said convicts, and thereon cause a contract or contracts to be made, subject to the aforesaid conditions mentioned in the first proviso to the first section of this act; and the said committee shall give notice of the time and place at which they will receive and determine upon such proposals, by publication, at least sixty days previous thereto, in one newspaper printed in Montpelier, and one newspaper printed in Windsor in this State.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

## PEACE DEPARTMENT.

Lawfulness of War for Christians, Examined.

I will now call the attention of the reader, to what that great man Erasmus says respecting Christians going to war with Christians. "How could it ever enter our hearts, that a Christian should imbrue his hands in the blood of a Christian? If a brother murders his brother, the crime is called fratricide; but a Christian is more closely allied to a Christian as such, than a brother by consanguinity; unless the bonds of nature are stronger than the bonds of Christ; which Christians consistently with their faith, cannot allow: how absurd then is it, that they should be constantly at war with each other, who form but one family, the church of Christ: who are members of the same body; who boast of the same head, even Jesus Christ; who have one Father in Heaven, common to them all, who grow in grace by the same spirit; who are initiated into the same mysteries, and redeemed by the same Savior!"

"Whence then the tumults of war among the children of peace? Is it a mere fable, when Christ calls himself the vine, and his disciples the branches? Who can conceive a branch divided against a branch of the same tree? Or is it an unmeaning assertion, which the apostle Paul repeatedly made, that the church is one body, united in its many members, and adhering to one head, Christ Jesus? Who ever beheld the eye contending with the hand?"

"In the animal body, there is peace among all the members. If any evil happens to one member, the whole body affords its assistance. Can then the mere animal connexion of nature in an animal body, formed soon to perish, effect more in preserving harmony, than the union of the spirit in a mystical and immortal body? Is it without meaning that we pray, according to the command of Christ, 'thine be the kingdom, on earth as it is in Heaven?' In the kingdom of Heaven, there is perfect concord. But Christ intended, that his church should be nothing less than a celestial community, a heaven upon earth, men belonging to it living as much as possible, according to the heavenly kingdom, and hastening thither."

If the Christian religion be a fable, why do not men explode it? Why do they glory in its name? But if Christ be the way, the truth, and the life, and teaches them nonresistance, Luke, vi. 29, why do they fight? If they acknowledge Christ to be their Lord and Master, who is love itself, and who taught nothing contrary to love and peace; let them exhibit his model; not by assuming his name, but by their lives and conversations. Let them adopt the love of peace, that Christ may recognize his own, as they recognize him to be the teacher of peace.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

Since the Declaration of Independence there have been twelve Presidential elections, exclusive of the present, and in only two cases has the choice devolved upon Congress. The first was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes in the Electoral College, and the second in 1825, when the Electoral votes were so divided between Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Crawford and Henry Clay, that neither had a majority. The following schedule will show the number of votes received by the principal candidates at each election from the origin of the government to the present time.

First Term, 1789. Electors 69. Geo. Washington received 69 votes; and John Adams 34. The next highest candidate was John Jay, who received nine votes. George Washington was therefore declared elected to the Presidency, and John Adams to the Vice Presidency.

Second Term, 1793. Electors 135. George Washington had 132 votes and was elected President; John Adams 77, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was George Clinton, who received 50 votes.

Third Term, 1797. Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes and was elected President; Thomas Jefferson 69, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was Thomas Pinckney, who received 59 votes, and after him Aaron Burr, who received 30.

Fourth Term, 1801. Electors 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, John Adams 65, and Chas. C. Pinckney 64, there being no choice of President, the election was carried into the House of Representatives, and on the 36th ballot, Thomas Jefferson received the votes of nine States out of 16, and was declared elected. Aaron Burr was declared elected Vice President.

Fifth Term, 1805. Electors 176. The new system of voting introduced. Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President; George Clinton 162 votes for Vice President; and were elected. Chas. C. Pinckney, the only other candidate for the Presidency, received 14 votes; and Rufus King 14 votes for the Vice Presidency.

Sixth Term, 1809. Electors 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were accordingly elected.

Seventh Term, 1813. Electors 247. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton, 89. Elbridge Gerry 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry elected.

Eighth Term, 1817. Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins 183 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins elected.

Ninth Term, 1821. Electors 232. James Monroe received 231 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

Tenth Term, 1825. Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President, John Quincy Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 41. Henry Clay 37. Neither candidate having a majority, the election was carried into the House, where, on the first ballot, John Quincy Adams received the votes of 13 States out of 24, and was declared elected. Seven States voted for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by the Electoral College, having received 182 votes. The next highest candidates were N. Sanford, who received 30 votes, and Nathaniel Macon, who received 24.

Eleventh Term, 1829. Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 178 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 83. John C. Calhoun 171 votes for Vice President, and Richard Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun elected.

Twelfth Term, 1833. Electors 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President, Henry Clay 49, John Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7. Martin Van Buren received 189 votes for Vice President, John Sergeant 49, William Wilkins 30, Henry Lee 11, Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren elected.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The way of the Sheep-Stealer is hard.

A young thief named J. Alverson, died in our county jail yesterday morning—a victim of his own evil propensities. It is supposed that Alverson had stolen from different farmers in this county, no less than one hundred sheep since the first of February. On Saturday night he visited a pasture in Hartwich, in which were a flock of about 120 sheep, owned by Mr. Philip Lawson. During the last week a brother of Mr. Lawson had with him a large bull dog, which he valued very highly. It appears that the dog must have been attracted to the sheep pasture during the night, which is about half a mile distant from Mr. L.'s dwelling, by the disturbance made by the thief. In the morning, the dog being absent, Mr. Lawson felt somewhat anxious; and it was 9 o'clock before the faithful animal was discovered. He was found by a lad in Mr. L.'s employ, lying by the insensible body of Alverson, and beside him also lay a fine fat wether, with his legs tied. Alverson was so badly bitten in his struggles with the dog, that he died of his wounds soon after being given into custody. The dog had bitten through his wrist, and through one of his hands; and he had a severe bite on the back of the neck, which it is supposed caused his death.—Osego Observer.

Tobacco. "From the habitual use of tobacco, in either of its forms of snuff, cud, or cigar, the following symptoms may arise: a sense of weakness, sinking, or pain at the pit of the stomach; a dizziness or pain in the head; occasional dimness or temporary loss of sight; paleness and sallowness of the countenance, and sometimes swelling of the feet; an enfeebled state of the voluntary muscles, manifesting itself sometimes by tremors of the hands, sometimes by weakness, tremulousness, squeaking or hoarseness of the voice, rarely a loss of the voice; disturbed sleep, starting from the early slumbers with a sense of suffocation or the feeling of alarm; incubus, or nightmare; epileptic or convulsion fits; confusion or weakness of the mental faculties; peevishness and irritability of temper; instability of purpose; seasons of great depression of the spirits; long fits of unbroken melancholy and despondency, and, in some cases, entire and permanent mental derangement."—Mussey.

Beet Sugar. Great attention in New England has recently been bestowed upon the cultivation of the Sugar Beet. A French gentleman, Mr. Isnard, is at present in New-England, delivering lectures gratuitously on the subject. The valley of Connecticut River is supposed to be a favorite soil; and at Northampton we notice, a meeting has been held, at which the gentleman named was present. Our esteemed countryman, Mr. Church, so favorably known from his useful labors, both in his own country, and France and Switzerland, is adding his experience abroad, to the efforts of his fellow citizens at home to introduce the cultivation of the Beet. As there is nothing in the soil or climate of our country but what is favorable to the project, it need not be added, that industry and perseverance will not be wanting.

LITERATURE OF GERMANY.—Each half year's catalogue at Leipzig, contains the names of more than 1,000 new writers!

From this it is inferred, that there is not less than 50,000 persons in Germany who have written a book! The phrenologists say, that of the heads of all people, the Germans are the most intellectual—next to them the Scotch. Common observation proves these facts.

A Mr. Clark, of Baltimore, lately died from inflammation, caused by pricking figures into his arm with India ink.

The Weekly Herald. The second number of this new hebdomadal, was issued last Saturday afternoon. From the specimens we have seen, we have no hesitation in affirming, that for a digest of all kinds of intelligence, foreign and domestic, a fulness of spirited original matter, and admirable selections, it is without an equal in this city. Of its commercial information, it is only necessary to say, that from our exchanges we gather it is held in high estimation in all parts of the Union, as the "Wall-street report," is copied in the papers of our commercial cities. Its double the size of the Daily Herald, and is comprised in eight pages, large quarto. Subscription \$3 a year—edited by J. G. Bennett.—N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The Hampden (Ms.) Whig relates that a quantity of hay which had been put into a barn, in the town of Otis, about the beginning of August, spontaneously took fire, and consumed by a slow combustion, which probably went on for months. Mr. Root, the owner of the barn, had observed, from day to day, that his mow—where he had placed a quantity of green hay well sprinkled with salt—was gradually sinking in the centre. Last week he climbed it and threw off a little hay from the top, when the following scene occurred.

"On a sudden a stream of flame, smoke, and cinders burst upon him, that well nigh suffocated him, at the same time his feet gave way and he found himself engulfed in his shoulders in smoke and embers, in which situation he fortunately very soon extricated himself, rather singed, and gave the alarm of fire; his neighbors by timely exertion extinguished the fire and saved the barn."—N. Y. E. Post.

Intemperance retards the Spread of the Gospel.—Justin Perkins, missionary in Persia, thus writes: "What kind of Christianity do the Mahomedans of this country now behold? None that has life—none that is productive of a morality even equal to their own. Intemperance, for instance, is so common among the native Christians who stray here for the sake of lucre, that when Mahomedans see one of their own sect intoxicated, which has now become rather common, they at once say, 'That man has left Mahomed and gone to Jesus!'"

THE MONEY MARKET.—Notwithstanding the continuance of the pressure, Saturday passed off without any commercial disaster. The payments of merchants on that day, are said to have been EIGHT MILLIONS; and not a note lay over. An opinion is gaining ground that the crisis is past, and that the money market will shortly be easier. We hope so. On Friday, in Philadelphia, the United States Bank discounted 900,000 dollars, and the Girard Bank 300,000 dollars. Things were becoming easier there.—N. Y. Com.

COMMERCE OF THE U. STATES.—The imports to the U. States during the year ending the 30th Sept. last, amounted to \$149,895,742; and the exports to \$121,693,577: all of the imports except \$14,606,577, and all the exports, save \$22,166,336, were in American vessels. The total of tonnage of American vessels, the 31st Dec., 1834, was 1,758,937 tons, of which 108,060 tons were employed in the whale fishery.

Two millions of specie have been ordered from Havana to New-Orleans. One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of the amount have already been received.

A meeting was to be held in Mass. Hall, New-York city, to take measures for reform in the mode of appointing and employing pilots.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.—Seniors, 20—juniors, 28—sophomores, 27—freshmen, 23. Sixty eight of these are from Vermont—twenty eight from abroad.

Extensive coal-mines have been discovered on the banks of the Mississippi 10 miles above the mouth of the Illinois River.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c. THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of Brandon and vicinity. He has taken lodgings, for the present, at L. R. Barker's, and hopes by attention to his science and punctuality in his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

D. BARNES, M.D.

Brandon, Dec. 20, 1836.

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

H. M. WITHERELL, M.D. respectfully tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Brandon and vicinity. He has taken the Office recently occupied by Doct. Woodward in said village, where he will be in readiness to comply with the solicitations of those who may favor him with their patronage. Lodging's at M. Cowan's.

Brandon, Dec. 7, 1836.

HOUSE TO LET.

NEAR the Seminary, in this village, well situated for a boarding house, Louque of the subscribers.

JOHN CONANT,

WILLARD KIMBALL,

Brandon, Nov. 1st, 1836.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS. FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh of the throat, whooping cough, lung fever and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates and ample directions and much other information, accompany each bottle and can be had at any of the agencies gratis.

Sold by special appointment by HENRY WHEELOCK, Brandon:

Also by Boutwell & Austin, Orwell; H. Simonds, Pittsburg; B. F. Haskell, Cornwall; Haskell & Wicker, North Ferrisburgh; E. H. Aiken, Benson; S. H. Barnes, Charlotte.

And by most other respectable druggists in the State.